REGISTERED No. 1-2677

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,737.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 64
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½ „	„
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the 1 inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "COMMILLA" 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaep, on SATURDAY, the 10th Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, C.rwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "EUPHRATES" 867 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "EUPHRATES," 867 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 125 H.P., Commander N. B. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, } on the 1st } of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by s. PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,852 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Liverpool.....Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES.....Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

Bombay, January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th Feb.
—	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th do.
S.	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
—	VENETIA	2796	450	E. Ashdown	5th March.
S.	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S.	MONGOLIA	2838	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	TANJORE	2263	450	J. Orman	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3900	500	N. W. Hailwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. R. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H. P.	
BANGALORE	2061	500	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Agents.

SALE OF WRECK—On account of whom it may concern, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 15th February, the Hull, Machinery and Cargo of the Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons and 300 H. P., as the vessel lies on the Santipilly rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 31st January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 8th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sales at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, etc., etc.

7 cases colored prints.
4 „ colored scarfs 7 by 44.
1 „ silk border Dhootles.

On account of whom it may concern.

4 Bales of diamond grey T-cloth.
5 „ Turkey red twist, No. 40.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows:—

A collection of toughened glass-ware, (almost unbreakable), from A. D. la Bastie, Paris, consisting of soda-water and other tumblers in varieties, glass discs for placing under candles, watch glasses, candlesticks, &c., &c.

An invoice of beautifully inlaid mosaic round tables of sizes (a few with inlaid chess board) suitable for clubs, verandahs, &c., &c., Ame ican rocking and folding chairs.

Samples of Porcelain ware, consisting of tea and coffee pots, pickle-jars, table dessert and rice plates, beer mugs, bowls, breakfast and tea cups and saucers, glass centre or flower dishes, water jugs, &c.

K. O. hanging and wall lamps, &c.

Two new traveling tents for single person.

A collection of Seven's cosmetiques soaps in varieties.

Amontilado sherry.

On account and at the risk of Allybhoy Hedurbhoy.

A H 1 case No. 2971—800 sticks gilt mouldings

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION by order of Borah Ebram Shaike Ahmed, and Adam Ally Shaike Ahmed, the Mortgagees, and on account, and at the risk of Bai Jawerbai and Allebhai Mahomed Ally, the widow and sole and lega representatives of the late Borah Mahomedally Adamjee the Mortgagor and Noorbhai Latiff the Surety.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to them, by a deed of Mortgage bearing the date 19th March 1866,

R. POOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Coomeratta Street, in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1818, and assessed by the Collector of assessment, under No. 98, containing by admeasurement (1Fr) square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East, by the Public Road, on the West, by the house of Woomerjee Trebjee, on the North, by a vacant ground, and on the South by the house of the said Woomerjee Trebjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale, my be seen by applying to the undersigned, Bombay 31st January 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 8th February 1877. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
At Dongree, Colly Street.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th Feb 1877, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and on account and risk of Jairam Tragjee, an Insolvent, the following, his personal landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Land, or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in Dongree Colly Street, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 168 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 801, and containing by admeasurement about 125 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that to say on the east by the aforesaid Dongree Colly Street, on the west by the public drain for the line of the said Street, on the north by the house of Kerpal Heerjee, and on the south by the house of Sha Versey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee Cawasjee Ameerchund and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

A quantity of very valuable pearl, diamond, emerald, brilliants and ruby jewellery.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of piece goods consisting of

Grey shirtings 64 lb.
T. Red Cambrics.
Orange Calico.
T. Red garnets.
French madderats.
White ground stamps.
Black and Jaconets.
A quantity of white piece goods.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain ware, a sweet-toned grand square piano forte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, English built mahogany dressing and wardrobe, valuable English-made, diamond and pearl jewellery, books, &c., at the Rose Cottage, Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will under instructions from D. B. Colah, Esq., (who is proceeding up-country sell by Public Auction at his residence, Rose Cottage, Middle Colaba, the whole of his valuable household furniture, piano, carriages, valuable jewellery, books, &c., the same comprises rich cut glass wines, dinner and dessert services, best electro-plated basket pattern tea and coffee services, cruet stand, double comse tment, ice pitcher, biscuit box, ivory handle dessert knives and forks, worcester sauce, pickle and liquor frames, and handsomely carved substantial blackwood furniture, such as a dining table in 3 pieces for 16 persons, drawing room, pier, and writing tables, side board, chiffoniers, screens, half-back sofa couches, drawing room, easy, and dining room chairs, teapoys, a sweet-toned rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, best engravings and oil paintings, luxurious bedstead, campcots, wardrobe, cupboard, camphorwood chest of drawers, cheval glass, baba cots, blackwood polymachine, large size bronzed figures representing Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel, table cover, bronzed 3 light lustres, flower vases, eight day clock by Benson, iron fire-proof treasury safe, iron garden stands and pots, tables, teapoy, benches and stools, books, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 English built mail phaeton by Eldridge with reversible back seat.
1 Do. Wagonette.

At 3 P.M.

1 pair very handsome bridle earrings.
1 very handsome pearl necklace of 4 strings.
1 pair do. pearl bangles.
56 loose pearls.
1 lady's gold double case watch by James Murray.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

MRS. CHRYSTALL'S BENEFIT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT. TO NIGHT.
LITTLE BARKER,
THE CLOWN'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT.
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF THE
PANTOMIME,
ALI BABA
AND THE
FORTY THIEVES.
NEW TRICKS.
NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW LOCAL HITS.

NO RISE IN THE PRICES.
Secure your Seats early at SOUNDY & Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MEMPHIS, 1,686 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain G. Doncich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 28th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S. S. CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 21st March 1877.
S. S. ACHILLE, 2,300 do. 400 do. do. 10th April „
To Suez ..... do. 10th May „
A Passenger Steamer

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 5th February 1877.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 6 P.M. at the Club, to consider a proposal to substitute for Rule XI. a new Rule altering the mode of election of the Committee and the Members thereof.

By Order,
N. MORISON, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

BOMBAY RACES, 1877.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S GRAND STAND.

(ENTRANCE BY THE BYCULLA CLUB, AND RACE COURSE ROAD,)

where the best view of the Race Course can be had from START to the FINISH.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s Fort, and Girgaum, or at the Stand on Race Days.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.—MESSRS. MENESSE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 10th inst, at 3 P.M., at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern—

The Cargo of WATSON'S HARTLEY COAL ex DILAWUR, amounting to about 1,722 Tons or thereabouts, now lying at the Carnac Bunder.

Terms.—Cash before delivery, and a deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale. Coals to be taken as they now lie.

MENESSE & Co.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 3 P.M., at the Company's Premises, for the purpose of confirming the resolution, regarding the purchase of Land with the Bungalow, &c. standing thereon, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st instant.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 15th February 1877 at 4-30 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all members of the Society is particularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting. His Excellency Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., P. troh, in the chair.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 8th February 1877.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) PER SHARE has been DECLARED PAYABLE for the 6 months ending 31st December 1876, on application, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of February 1877, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1877.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th instant (both days inclusive).

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધો મદ્રાશ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st.—To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint two Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Cursetjee Manecksjee Setna as additional Director.

4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
ધી. મુલજી જેઠાની કું.,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th February to the 24th February 1877, both days inclusive

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

AYERST, GEORGE, late of the Bombay Civil Service.
FERNANDES, MANOEL FRANCISCO CARACIOL, late of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant.
GORDON, JAMES, late an Engine Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
GUNDERSON, GEORGE THEODORE, late Master of the Government Steam Barge "Curlew."
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
MOORADOON NISSA BEGUM (widow of Meer Moostaffa), late of Kerbul-, Mahomedan.
PEGLER, WILLIAM FILKIN, late Sub-Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway.
RUBY, EDWARD ROBERT, late Chief Carpenter G. I. P. Railway Company.
ROZARIO GASPAR, late Honorary Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment.
THOMSON, ALEXANDER, late Bill Broker, Bombay.
TAYLOR, PHILIP MEADOWS, C. S. I., late Colonel Indian Army.
WOOD, GEORGE STANLEY, late Permanentway Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.
WATT, JAMES, late an Engine Driver G. I. P. Railway Company.

N. B.—All persons having CLAIMS upon, being INDEBTED to, or holding property belonging to any of the above-named Estates, are hereby required to state their Claims, pay their Debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON.
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, the 6th of Feb. 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and 5 on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, an excellent saddle mare, and perfectly quiet, gallops well and a good fencer, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, an excellent mover in saddle and very showy. Rs. 600.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also good sorts with horse sold.

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A pair of Bay Waler Mares, 15-2 high, serviceable, and good workers in double harness, with set of double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½, has been ridden as an Artillery and Infantry Charger, stands fire, and is a splendid Dogcart horse, being fast and showy, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Colt, 4 years, 14-3, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.

A powerful Chesnut Gulf Arab Gelding, 8 years, 14-2, has been ridden on Parade, makes a good hack, Rs. 400.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 8 years, about 14-1, a free mover and an easy canter, suited for a Lady, Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab Gelding 14 hands, has been ridden by a Lady for two years, Rs. 300

A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, an excellent saddle horse has been ridden by a Lady, and is a first-class Dogcart horse, Rs. 300.

A large-boned powerful Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, broken to harness, Rs. 600.

Also a number of other horses on Commission Sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 6th February 1877.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Colaba Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 Shares, and duly qualified to vote, hereby request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, to transact the following business, viz.:—

I. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by striking out therefrom Clauses Nos. 115, 116, and 117.

II. To alter Clause 98 by striking out therefrom the words "or by his being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary, or Solicitor or Member of any firm being Treasurers, Managers, Secretaries or Solicitors of the Company."

III. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting the word "Manager" for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" or for the words "Secretaries" or "Treasurers" or "Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be, in Clauses 5, 45, 56, 97, 100, 102, 113, 114 of the said Articles.

IV. To insert after Clause 104 the following Clause:—"The Directors shall have power, either in writing under the seal of the Company or by resolution of the Board, to appoint and employ for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof and from time to time to remove or suspend any Manager, Banker, Solicitor, Clerk, Broker, Agent, or other Officer as they shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to duration of Office, remuneration, or otherwise as the Directors shall think fit. Provided always that the first Manager of the Company shall be appointed by vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders." Such Clause to be numbered 104 A.

V. To alter the headings of he Articles of Association by substituting Nos. "X I, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI," for Nos. "XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII" respectively.

VI. To alter the numbers of the Clauses of the said Articles by substituting Nos. 115 up to 143, both inclusive, for Nos. 118 up to 146, both inclusive.

VII. To alter Clause 85 by substituting the word "ten" for the word "five" and thereby raising the qualification of a Director to ten shares instead of five as at present.

VIII. To insert after Clause 101 the following Clause:—"The Manager of the Company shall not be eligible as a Director." Such Clause to be numbered 101 A.

Dated this 27th day of January 1877.

(Sd.)	C. W. L. Jackson,	(Sd.)	Jno. Macfarlane,
„	A. M. Gubbay,	„	J. Shapoorjee,
	By his Attorney,	„	Vurjeevundass Madowdass
„	E. A. Sassoon,		Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
„	E. S. Gubbay,		E. D. Sassoon,
	H. J. Shellein,		And 41 others.
	Ramjee Madowjee,		
	Nurrotumdass Madowdass,		

IN accordance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH FEB. 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday declined from 95⅞ to 95¼, and French Rentes from 106½ to 106¼. The movement is perhaps partly owing to the more active demand for money in London reported by Reuter, but the main influence is probably the revival of an unsettled feeling with respect to the Turkish Question.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues very dull. The sales yesterday only reached 6,000 bales and Reuter quotes Mid. Orleans 1 16d. per lb. lower on the spot. As we have lately had occasion to point out, however, the stereotyped official quotations given by Reuter fail to convey an exact idea of the market, the depression being most noticeable in arrivals, which for the time being are almost unsaleable on any terms. This state of things is only what might be expected, as not only is there the heavy receipts at the American Ports to contend against, but cotton is being poured into Liverpool at a pace far in excess of the demand,—last week's imports being 115,000 bales, while 80,000 bales are reported for the four succeeding days. A continuance of supplies on this scalemust necessarily depress spot prices; and as to the future, the recovery in the receipts last week and this, put crop prospects quite on an altered footing. During the six weeks ending on 26th January there was a falling off as compared with last year of 208,000 bales, or an average of 35,000 bales per week, and had the same proportionate decline been maintained, the total receipts to date would have been less than last season. As it is, there is in round numbers an excess of 100,000 bales, and as there are not more than eight weeks of the season left in which any material difference in the figures can be made, it seems to us most unlikely that the crop can fall short of 4¼ millions, and even that means a decrease of 33,000 bales, per week in the time mentioned. The unfavourable weather here will, of course, materially injure our crop, but after all that is merely a question of at the outside 50,000 bales, while the altered position of the American receipts means an increase of probably 250,000 bales in the total supply.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote no change in prices for Cotton, ready Mid. Uplands being still at 12¾ cents, May shipment 13-5 16 cents per lb. The Receipts of cotton at the U.S. Ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.	
This week. Last week.				
Tuesdays' Receipts.	25,000	22,000	25,000	15,000
Four days' do. ...	80,000	79,000	64,000	56,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,224,000	.....	3,128,000	2,687,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull, and Reuter quotes a decline of 1d. per piece in 8¼ lb. Grey Shirtings. Private messages, however, report purchases practicable at con ider ably less than quoted rates.

Coffee in London is quieter with a decline o: Is.in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 2s. per cwt. in Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered. In Seeds the only change is a decline of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

Reuter gives no quotation for Bar Silver, but private messages quote 57½d. per oz. nominal.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues quiet in the extreme with a still downward tendency, our quotations showing a further decline of ¼d. to 3.16d. per rupee. This may be accepted as an indication that tenders for Council drafts to-day will be sent in at comparatively low rates. Possibly Government may again decline to allot under a fixed minimum but even if they do we question very much whether Exchange will be at all strengthened thereby. In the future, of course, the opposite must be the case, but even for the present so well provided are the Bank with funds as compared with likely trade requirements that even a temporary suspension of the whole drawings would have little effect. Nothing can now help us from having a very short export season, and every shower of rain must make matters worse. A short time ago it seemed possible that a portion, at least, of the deficiency in quantity might be made up by enhanced values, but on the contrary we have now the prospect of small shipments at low values—a position anything but favourable to high Exchange. We quote to day :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 9 25-32d	,,
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 3 16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10¼d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change of any kind, demand 3/16 premium, 60 days' sight 98⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at nominally unaltered rates. [Fours Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 98¼ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 100¼.

THE SHARE MARKET continues, like everything else, remarkably quiet. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent lower. Mofussil Co. Rs. 5 lower Colaba Land shares have advanced Rs. 5 and Mazagons have declined to the same extent. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and in most instances Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower.

In COTTON the greatest stagnation prevails. The rain up-country renders sellers indifferent about contracting for the higher grades, while buyers in view of the unfavourable position at home are quite out of the market. Reports from the districts are most unfavourable. Rain is falling throughout the Broach and Dholleri districts, and in Khandeish there has been another considerable fall. This cannot fail to do great injury, and we hear further that in the Ahmedabad and Baroda neighbourhood serious damage had previously been caused by the absence of sun to ripen the balls. Altogether prospects are most disheartening and any little chance of a good crop from any quarter has now disappeared. We quote :—

Best Hingughaut, ready		Rs. 213 per candy f.p.	
,, Ginned Broach, March...	..... ,,	208	,,
,, Akote ,,	..... ,,	199	,,
Good Omra- ,,	..... ,,	198	,,
F. G. F ,,	..... ,,	194	,,
G. F. ,,	..... ,,	190	,,
Good Dhollera	April ..... ,,	198	,,
F. G. F. ,,	..... ,,	194	,,
G. F. ,,	..... ,,	190	,,

FREIGHTS are very depressed and for ready steamers for Liverpool we cannot quote better now than £2 3-9 to £2-5 with no demand at that. By sail no business is yet offering.

PIECE GOODS show no improvement of any kind. The enquiry is quite of a retail character and prices tend downward.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 3rd February, 1877.

Open, 449 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	64,797	0	0
Merchandize	83,590	0	0
Others Receipts	700	0	0
Telegraph	713	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,49,700	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1876.

Open 429½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,922	0	0
Merchandize	78,512	0	0
Other Receipts	370	0	0
Telegraph	469	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,24,573	0	0
Increase Rs.	25,127	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 6th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·836
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	68·9
Relative humidity of Air	767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	68·4
General Direction of wind	SE, SSE, SE, ESE, S, SSW, S, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	354.
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total Fall during month	0·29
,, ,, year	0 43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 7th ...	0 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Colombo (January 15th) via Cochin, in ballast.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 96 tons, Captain Percy, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty-nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (January 17th), via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and two hundred and fifty pilgrims.

THE BARQUE SUMATRA, 770 tons, Captain F. Montechisro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 19th), with a cargo of 1005 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. KEWIC., 9555 tons, Captain Geo. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (January 2nd), via Port Said, Suez and Suez Canal, with Mr. William Bradlyaa passenger, and cargo of 1,400 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE ESPERANCE, 525 tons, Captain D. G. Got, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bordeaux (October 23rd,) via Mauritius, with a following cargo :—6 cases claret, 100 cases vinegar, 50 cases liquor, 150 cases vermouth, 200 cases champagne, 62 cases corks, 165 cases turpentine, 100 cases sardine and 100 boards, and 2841 cases brandy. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Pehlwan (s).....	Percy	Carwar, Feb 3.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo, Jan 15.
7	Golconda (s)	Seaton	Jedd-h, Jan 17.
	Berwick s).....	Ward	Cardiff, Jan 2.
	Sumatra	Montechiaro	Liverpo l, Sept 19.
	sperance	Jot.....	Bordeaux, Oct 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
7	H. Haarfager (s) ...	H-l berg ...	Colombo & Cochin.
	Thomas Hill and ...	Campbell ...	Sandhead.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Zorbino, Liverpo l.
Steamer Geelong, for China &c.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Goast and Carwar.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 2 Star of Persia .....Mahood .....London, Oct 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2 Dushaffant(s)..... ....
Bengal ....
Beneloch ....
Vernon ....
King Arthur ....
Dunlo ....
E M Young ....
Siberia ....
Jean Jacques ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2 Crichton (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Deesan(s)..... ..... Southampton.
Aberfoyle .... Rangoon.
Witch .... Mauritius.
3 Atalanta (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Rajpootana (s) .... Calcutta and N Ports.
4 Howchung (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Ocean (s) .... Calcutta.
D. of Sutherland(s). ..... came afloat at 12-30 A.M. last night.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1 Vixen (s) .... Calcutta.
2 Bristow .... False Point.
Virginia Schilizzi(s) .... Rangoon.
Athoil (-) .... Calcutta.
Howsang(s)..... ..... Calcutta.
3 Pharo .... False Point.
4 Latona .... Northern Ports.
Centennial .... Bombay.
Hunsdon .... Calcutta.
Florence .... Gopalpore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P and O S Deccan—From Southampton to Madras—Mr and Mrs D J Cooper, Rev Atkinson, Mr M elson, Mr J H Templer, and Mr and Mrs Crote. From Galle to Madras—Mr K M Kean, Mr and Mrs Elphinstone. Miss A C Clark, and Mr G A Taylor.

Per s. s. Rajpootana—From Calcutta—Mr H B Armstrong, Private Holmes, 67th Regt and four children, Serjeant T Green and Mr Marshall. From Gopalpore—Mr C B Shaw and Mr J H Woodroffe. From Vizagapatam—Revd H A Williams and Mr Roupell.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL

India s—92 cases wine Mamekjee Rhie jee ; 135 boxes smoking ri s and 72 boxes bar soap, Gulamally Jewajee.
Guy Mannering s—100 casks ale, Wallace and Co.
Surat s—1,099 bundles hoop iron, H poola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON

Teheran s—3 bales wall paper, Doosibhoy Sullemanjee.
India s—40 boxes clay pipes, Abdoolbo sein Goolamhoosein.
Xantho s—35 cases champs ne, Ewart Latham and Co.

FROM CLYDE.

India s—15 cases wine, 15 cases rum and 15 cases whiskey, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—33 cases wine, Jewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago s—220 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 57 bales hemp, Vishhoosand as Ammutlal ; 30 bales wool, Purdi an Sewjee 110 bales wool, Khimjee Lu kmidass.
Guy Mannering s—25 bales wool, Devjee Bhanjee and Co ; 62 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 250 bales cotton, Nursey Kess-wlee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 50 bales wool, Framjee Tobee das ; 230 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 105 bales wool, Sewshunker Pankeedass ; 156 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo ; 332 cwts rumshubhee, Mas e Mo ljee.
India s—12,0 0 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 182 cwts horns, Geo Lo kh rt & Co ; 165 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhunsey ; 100 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 350 bales cotton, Peel Cassels an Co ; 600 ba es cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nasserwanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—40 cases gamlier, 2 cases tobacco leaves. 146 bales hides, 169 bags gall nuts, 151 bales silk, 2 bales skins, and 72 packages tea, P and O Co ; 20 bales hides, Dhrumsey Veljee ; 7 bales hides, Esmail Peerudina ; 54 cwts E tooth, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhussan ; 7½ cwts E teeth, Mamedjee Hajee Adomjee.

FOR HAVRE

County of Pothes—50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Nurs ey Kessowjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Lady Cairns—,250 cw s pepper, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Prince Regent—240 cwts B horns, Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat s—3 cases shawl-, W Ni ol and Co.
Teheran s—174 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—1,600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Surat s—848 bags tea, P and O S N Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Dilawar—15,0 0 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—121 bales cotton, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 196 bales cotton, Go-lambussein Johumahamed ; 136 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—8TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On Judge's Summons referred from Chambers.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—S. A. Rolli and another vs Waljee Canjee and others—Chutoorbhooj Waljee and another—Civil courts—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M. M. Munshi—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and another—P and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.
154-76—Prescot and Winter—Robert Joy vs Abdool Satar Hajl Mahomed and others—Balkrishna and B. Pestonjee K. and Crawford and Bovey.
570-76—Mr Pickwell—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Usman Amodh Bukhel—Mr Skipsey
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Velyshoo and another vs Feroje Modjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nena dass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
188-76—Chalk—Mercith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence—Jefferson and Payne.
229-72—Sh poo jee and Thacurdass—Dwarka'ass Lalloobhoy and others vs Harribhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.
287-76—Chalk—Edward Jones vs John H Wall.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

376-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-India S and W Co Ld vs The SunShippi g Co Ld—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

318-76—Mr. Macfarlane—Sunday Alli Merelly vs Khaluzkdina Khaifanbhoy—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
416-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dongs Heera and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
671-72—Mr Fletcher—Dossabhoy Hormusjee vs Jamsetjee Perozshaw and others—Macfarlane.
617-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ludha Soondarjee vs Ghella Samaldass and others—Jefferson and Payne.
78-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hajee Alli Ayoob and others vs Hajee Sullamon Ayoob and others—Fletcher and Smith.
417-76—M H Khan—Memon Hajee Adam Hajee &c., vs Dewa Currimchund and others—Hearn and C.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PIGOTT.)

SHORT CAUSE.

694-76—Lynch and Tebbs—Modjee Hun-raj vs Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail—M. H. Khan.—Part heard

LONG CAUSES.

601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurda s—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopall—Mr Macfarlane—Part heard.
677-76—N N Kothare—Lukmidass Puddumsey vs Sidram Appa Valsed &c. and another—Khanderao M.
699-76—Prescot and Winter—The C D'Escompte DeParis vs Madowjee Modjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
450-76—J C Cama—Hormusjee Pestonjee and M another vs Dhunjee Mowjee—Jefferson and Payne

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 7.

Sarforius, Capt, Bombay Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, on duty, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY. 7.

Waring, Major, Bombay Chief Inspt of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Oliver, Vety Surg, Bombay R H A, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters
Poona, 7th February 1877.

The following General Order by H E the C-in-C in India, is published for information :—

Adjutant General's Office, Simla 17th July 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lt A Campbell to be Capt, from the 1st July 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
29th Regiment N I (2nd Belooch Bata)—Lt W A Broome, 2nd Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt Cunningham second Lt ; H R W Brodie, officiating second Wing Officer on probation. On the Wing Officer on probation.
Lt Broome will continue to officiate as Adjutant.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War office, it is intimated that :—
I. Capt E S B Lockyer, Depot Bgde, has been appointed Adjutant of the 4th Bgde R A, vice Tyler.
II. ,, and T R Disney, P Batty 4th Bgde, has been appointed Adjutant to the 1st Div, Depot Bgde, R A.
III. Capt W F Nelson, Supernumerary List, has been posted to H Batty 4th Bgde, R A.
IV. Lt F B Rossell, B Batty 9th Bgde, has been transferred to No 3 Batty 4th Bgde, R A.
V. Lt G W R Howard Vyse, 24th Bgde, has been transferred to B Batty 9th Bgde, R A.
The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Crocodile on the 13 instant :—
From Bombay—Surg Maj J Watts, Surg E H Joynt and Surg J A Cherry, M D.
From Aden—Surg Maj R W Berkeley and Surg Maj W L Baker
The undermentioned Medical Officers will accompany the Detachments 56th and 66th Regts proceeding from Bombay to Aden, and remain for duty with the Troops at that port :—
Surg Maj F W Wade and Surg W R G Hinde.
Capt J M Madden, Offg Qr Mr, 26th Regt N I, performed the duties of Wing Officer from 16th to 23rd Nov 1876.
Capt C J A Yates, Wing Subo, 29th Regt N I, performed the duties of Offg Qr Mr in addition to his own, from 16th Nov to 3rd Dec 1876.
Capt J M Heath, Adjt 26th Regt N I, performed the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own, from 24th Nov 1876 to 4th Jan 1877.
The following Order is confirmed :—
26th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 5th Dec 1876, appointing Capt J M Heath, Adjt, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties.
The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—
7th Foot (2nd Bn Belooch)—Lt A Daunt, to Vingorla and Goa, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.
Staff Corps—Capt E Thomas for six months, from date of departure, in India, on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 3.)

The grant of leave on medical certificate to Hony Surgn W A Kidd, in G G O No 10 of 1877, is cancelled
The grant of furlough to Capt F Barrow, Bl S C, Asst C mr, Oudh, in G G O No 1164 of 1876 is cancelled.
The following extract from No 1 No 1, dated the 5th Jan 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—
Capt Committed to return—Surgn C W S Deakin, Lt Col W Playfair, S C, Capt N F Parker, Infantry, Lt Col H F Newmarch, S C, Capt C Cowie, R A, Capt F Knowles, s C, Maj R C B Pemberton, R E, Capt and Maj Surgeon P W D, Maj J Bartleman, S C, Capt A G Ross, S C, Maj W W Feddam, S C, Lt Col T W B Boisragon S C, and Col H F M Boisragon, S C.
Granted leave on medical certificate :—Supt A W Capel, Cavalry, 6 months, M C, Lt Col W B Girdlestone S C, 6 months, M C, Col H A Browne, Infantry, 1 month, P A, and Surgn Maj J R Jackson, 6 months, P A
Retirements—Surgn Maj A A Manfell, 5th Jan 1877 and Surgn Maj J F N Wise, 1st Jan 1877.
Regrets of Arrival—Surgn R G Mathew, Medl Dept, Fort William, 26th Jan 1877 and Capt C McD Skene, Genl List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regt of N (Lt by) L Fort William, 26 h Jan 1877.
With reference to G G O No 830, dated the 18th Aug 1875, it is hereby notified, under the au hority of H.M.'s forces, that for all purposes under the R C Warrant except for the calculation of service qualifying for admission to the S C and for fur ough and pension, an officer's service will be considered as commenced from the date of his first pe manent commission, that is, from the date of his commission as Lt.
G G O No 600, dated the 17th May 1876, is accordingly cancelled.

With the sanction of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, it is hereby notified that Officers of the S C, and Indian Army, selected for admission to the Staff College, Sandhurst, under the terms of G G O No 1004 of 1876, who may hold appointments with Native Regts, will be seconded for the whole period of their absence from Regtl duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr J W Wright Ex Engr, Mily Works Branch, the following Officers will revert to the grades noted against them, from the 27th Nov 1876 :—
Lt R C Turner, R E, to Temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade.
Lt W G Nicholson, R E, to Ex Engr, 4th grade.
Mr J H Reid, to Asst Engr, 1st grade.
Lt (local Capt) H H Cole, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on special duty under the Govt of India, is transferred to the Simla Imperial Circle.
The following Engr Apprentices on the Estabt under the Director of Stato Railways, are promoted to Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st Oct 1876 :—
Mr J A Greenwood, and Mr W Monies.
The services of Lt De Wolski, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), Fort Blair, are at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.
Col C H Dickens, C S I, R A, is permitted at his own request to resign the appointment of Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept, with effect from the 6th Feb 1877.
The services of Col Dickens are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from the same date.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Maj Genl W A Crommelin, C B, R E, to be Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept
Col C W Hutchison, R E, to be Inspr Genl of Mily Works, vice Maj Genl Crommelin.
Mr A B Sampson, B A, Under-Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 16th inst, or from such later date as he may avail himself of it.
The following arrangements are sanctioned as a temporary measure :—
Col C Pollard R E, Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Labour, to officiate as Deputy Secy to the Govt of India, in the P W Dept, Mily Works Branch, vice Maj Genl Crommelin.
Lt Col J G Medley, R E, Superin Engr, 1st grade, in the Punjab to officiate as Consulting Engr to the Govt of India, for guaranteed Railways, Lahore, vice Col Pollard.
Lt Col C M Browne, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, with temporary rank of Superin Engr, 2nd grade, Mily Works Branch, is transferred in that rank to the Punjab, vice Lt Col Medley.
Mr J Burke, Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st Jan 1877, from which date Mr Supt R F Dallas reverts to his substantive grade.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

REEVES—February 3rd, on Saturday, at 44 Blandford Square, Regent's Park N. W., the wife of Major Reeves, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHEPHEARD—January 8th, at Dunsford House, near Bridgnorth, Major General Alfred Shepheard, C.B., late of the Bombay Army, aged 69.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEART—January 30th, at Gorakhpore, the wife of S. Peart, District Engineer, of a daughter.
SUTHERLAND—January 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of W A. Sutherland, Travelling Post Office of India, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

FREYER—Mc VITTIE—January 31st, at the Military Episcopalian Chapel, Morar, Gwalior, by the Rev. K. E. Barrow, A. B., P. Johnson Freyer, A. B., M. D., Surgeon H. M.'s Bengal Army, eldest son of Samuel Freyer, Esq., Salema, Co. Galway, to Isabel, youngest daughter of Robert Blake McVittie, Esq. Dublin.
GIBSON LIVINGSTONE.—January 31st, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev. James Robertson, Marcus Doda Gibson, Esq., of Dhanjorie Tea Estate, Debroochur Assam, to Joanna Livingstone, daughter of William Livingstone, Esq., Dundee.
SANDERSON—ASHMOLE.—January 27th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, T. Comber Sanderson, of Buchowa Factory, Tirhoot, to Emily, third daughter of Henry J. Ashmole, Esq., of Ilford, Essex.

DEATHS.

LONG.—January 20th, at No. 61, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, Annie Wall, the loving and beloved child of Richard Long, Branch Pilot, aged 12 years, 3 months, and 25 days.
MARSH—January 26th, at Futehgarh, Eliza (Van Hams), the dearly beloved wife of Sergeant W. B. Mason, Draughtsman, Gun Carriage Factory.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877.

IN estimating the value of Sir Richard Temple's suggestions and the necessity for his costly Special Mission, care must be taken not to give him credit for reductions of expenditure on the Famine Relief Works which the minor Governments have effected of their own accord, without waiting for his advice. Thus, for instance, we find that in the despatch dated the 26th ultimo from the Government of India to the Secretary of State reference is made to a telegram from Sir R. Temple stating that "he "has submitted to the Bombay Government "suggestions analogous to those sent to Madras "whereby he hopes that twenty five lakhs of rupees "may be saved." This would be an important saving, and would go far in itself to justify the interference of Sir R. Temple with the management of the Bombay Famine, if the local Government had not itself anticipated his suggestions and issued instructions for carrying them out before it received his telegram. The Minute in which the suggestions are set forth is dated the 19th of January, and they consist of recommendations for the reduction of the adult wage on relief works to one-and-a-half anna a day,—sufficient to purchase a pound of grain and leave a small margin for condiments, vegetables, and the like, —the elimination from every gang of labourers of all persons not in danger of starvation if deprived of Government support, and the enforcement of task work. Now, it so happens that on the very day, the 19th ult., on which this Minute was written, the Government of Bombay published a Resolution, directing the reduction of the adult wage from two annas to one and-a-half anna —that is to say, to a pound of grain and half an anna a day. The leading principle affirmed in this Resolution is identical with that of the new Famine policy of which Sir Richard Temple is the apostle, that relief shall be given only to those who absolutely need it, and that it shall be to the extent only of a bare subsistence. All persons obviously well-to-do, therefore, or having property of their own, the Government ordered to be removed from the works; and, as experience has shown that labourers employed by the Public Works Department, from whom a full day's work is expected, find two annas a day sufficient for their maintenance in health, it was reasonably assumed that one-and-a-half anna should suffice for the bare subsistence of a man "who will not and cannot be made to work properly." In the same Resolution task work was strictly enjoined. Whatever credit, then, may be due for savings resulting from these alterations in the mode of dealing with the Famine belongs of right to the Bombay Government,—a fact which ought not to have been concealed by the Government of India from the Secretary of State. Of course, the introduction of the revised scale of wages is only an experiment, the working of which must be carefully watched. If it be found that the scale is too low to keep the people alive and in health, it must be raised again. But the sensational stories which have been published about the deaths by starvation which have been caused by the reduction in the rate of wages are, we need hardly say, altogether unfounded.

THREE Courts-martial have recently been held in different parts of India, and under circumstances about as widely dissimilar as possible. All three have excited considerable public interest, and all three appear to us to have one grave defect in common. The three Courts-martial to which we allude are those on Major Moray, Wing Officer, 26th Bombay N. I., on Major Fletcher, R.A., and that on the young Affghan sepoy who murdered Lieutenant Harris up in the Punjab. The defect to which we would call attention is the length of time over which, in each case, the proceedings of the Court from first to last were allowed to extend—a delay which seems to us injurious to the cause of justice, and which involves waste of time, and, not unfrequently, considerable hardship to the persons under trial. More clearly to illustrate our meaning let us take each case in detail, beginning with that of Major Moray, merely premising that in our remarks we express absolutely no opinion as to the individuals concerned, but only treat the cases as illustrating, in a rather remarkable degree the peculiar faults laid to the charge of Courts-martial, which are unnecessary delay and a too rigorous adherence to petty technicalities. Well, then, it seems that early in 1876 Major Moray was putting a company of the 26th N. I. through its musketry; the Chief Inspector of Musketry came down to the range one morning, and found the Subedar keeping one of the registers in an improper manner. Major Waring taxed him with the irregularity, and the Subedar fainted. Major Moray states that in his report of the matter to Colonel Becher, commanding the 26th, he told him about this fainting. Colonel Becher denied that he had done so. This was on the 3rd March 1876, and the affair appears to have smouldered until October 1876, when a Court of Inquiry was held "to investigate "certain alleged misconduct" imputed to Major Moray by his commanding officer. Before this Court, Major Moray held to his statement that he had told Colonel Becher about the Subedar fainting, and the upshot of it was that Major Moray was tried by General Court-martial in Poona on the 21st November 1876, for having wilfully made a false statement to his commanding officer regarding the Subedar. The Court acquitted him, was ordered to re-consider its finding, which, however, on re-assembling for revision, it adhered to. On the 2nd of December Sir Charles Staveley, having no alternative, confirmed the finding of the Court, which he characterized as being "opposed to and inconsis-"tent with the evidence adduced." The Commander-in-Chief afterwards removed Major Moray from his appointment as Wing Officer. Now, what must strike every unprejudiced man about this case is, that something must be very wrong about a system under which a fault said to have been committed on the 3rd March lingers and dawdles through the successive stages of official correspondence and Court of Inquiry, culminating finally in a Court-martial with whose opinion the Commander-in Chief finds it impossible to agree, and whose finding he reluctantly confirms on the 2nd December. That is, from the 3rd March to 3rd December 1876, this case, in one form or another, drags its weary length along, ending finally in the Court, and the confirming authority taking diametrically opposite views of it. On Major Moray's guilt or innocence of the fault imputed to him we offer no opinion whatever, merely citing his case because it is fresh in the memory of every one, and because it seems to us that to keep a matter of that sort in hand for ten months is out of all reason. The case of Major Fletcher R A., was one in which there were considerable complications and one which required delicate and careful handling; but, whatever may be the shortcomings of that unfortunate officer, there must be something wrong in the manner of supervising accounts when money said to be misapplied "between the month of December 1874 and the month of May 1876" is the subject of a charge in October 1876. Were irregularities of this sort nipped in the bud, and a man at once brought to book when his accounts were the least out, these sad cases would not be so frequent. We are not apologists of Major Fletcher, but, in judging of a case, no point should be lost sight of. His trial began on the 9th of October, ended on the 25th of October, *and was confirmed on the 27th of November*. Now, we would ask why it is necessary that anyone should be kept in suspense for more than a month until he may know what sentence has been passed on him. The Court lasted sixteen days; but it took exactly thirty-four days to confirm the proceedings. Surely this delay is unnecessary. We wish to do no one an injustice, and we feel sure that much of the delay which thus takes place on most Courts-martial is due to a desire on the part of the authorities to do exact justice in each case, and to take care that no one is wronged by excessive haste. But there is moderation to be observed in all things, and as wise and witty old Falstaff once observed, "It was ever a "trick of the English nation, if they have a good "thing, to make it too common." In the matter of Courts-martial, the good thing that caution undoubtedly is is apt to degenerate into the faults of over-refining and undue regard to technicalities, and forms of procedure. We will now briefly examine the case of Private Zaman Khan, 21st Punjab N. I. It will be fresh in the memory of our readers that this man was firing on the range of his regiment, when Lieutenant Harris, who was superintending the practice, found fault with him for shooting so badly. Stung with the reproach, Zaman Khan sent a bullet through the young officer's heart, after which he expended the rest of his ammunition in taking pot shots at those who tried to capture him. This was on the 28th November last. Next day, with commendable promptitude, a General Court-martial was assembled which sentenced the prisoner to be hanged. This sentence was not confirmed until the 11th December, and was published in General Orders on the 26th December. Why was all this delay necessary? Why could not orders have been telegraphed for, and the sentence carried out the day after it was awarded? In cases like these when the perpetrator of a foul and cruel murder is taken red handed, justice should not slumber, but should follow the crime, swift and relentless as fate. In this case the murderer was put in the Rawul Pindee jail where he posed as a martyr, and had an interview with his brother to whom he expressed his regret that he had not murdered the Colonel and other European officers of his corps, which interesting remarks duly appeared in the *Pioneer*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH FEB.

The Viceroy and Government officials will leave Calcutta at the end of March. The Viceroy makes a short tour in the Upper Provinces, probably visiting Naini Tal, before proceeding to Simla, as the Viceregal residence will not be ready before the beginning of April.

HEAVY RAIN AT ALLAHABAD.

There was heavy rain again last night. The crops are seriously injured by the recent very unseasonable weather.

CABUL NEWS.

LAHORE, 7TH FEB.

The Amir is reported to be still engaged in strengthening himself by appeals to the fanaticism of the people, and by publishing Koran texts on their duty to their rulers. The Akhund of Swat strives to persuade the people to side with the Amir whatever befall. A story is told that a noble of Khelat waited on the Amir to complain of the Khan of Khelat in relation to the British, and was desired to influence the Khelatees to side with the Amir. The report is received that the Amir, who is averse to an English Resident being at Cabul, will, if his demands are not complied with, court the Russian alliance.

FURTHER CABUL NEWS.

LAHORE, 7TH FEB., 8-50 P.M.

The Russian agent at Cabul is awaiting the result of Syud Noormahomed's mission to Peshawur. The Wahabees of the Black Mountain have tendered their services to the Amir. The Akhund has sent messengers to the ruler of Kashgar to aid the Amir in case of war with the unbelievers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, 7TH FEB.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. Hobhouse moved that the reports of the Select Committees on the Bill defining and amending the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief be considered. The Bill, as amended was passed. It commences May 1. Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for amending Act 13 of 1875.

The Council adjourned to the 14th.

Mr. R. E. Egerton and Jotendro Mohun Tagore have been nominated members of Council.

THE NEW AND THE EX-VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7TH FEB.

An Imperial decree, appointing Edhem Pasha to the post of Grand Vizier, confirms the new Constitution, and announces that some further reforms will be made.

The Turkish Ministers have been changed; Edhem Pasha belongs to the old Turkish party. Midhat Pasha, the dismissed Vizier, was accused of conspiring to reinstate the ex-Sultan Murad. He was at once summoned to the palace and instantly conveyed on board a steamer.

RECOVERY OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7TH FEB.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, 7TH FEB.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Patna left here to-day, homeward bound, to London.

LONDON, 6TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dholleras ..... 5¾d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
7lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.
8¼lbs. do. ..... 8s. 1½d.
40s. Mule Twist..... 1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¼d.
5 per cent. French Rents 1872..... 105¾.
About £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.
Money is in active demand.
Arrivals—Indus, and Duleep Singh.
Departures—Burmese and St. Olaf.

THE announcement is made in the English papers of the death, on the 10th of January, of Mrs. Eden, the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

EARLY on Sunday morning the Bishop of Calcutta embarked at Madras on board the P. and O. steamer Deccan for Calcutta. During his Lord-ship's stay in Madras he was the guest of Miss Gell, the sister of the Bishop. Captain Crowther accompanied His Lordship in the boat to the steamer.

SOME counterfeit coin is reported to be in circulation in Madras, it has been used in payment of grain purchases. The coins are half rupees of 1835 and 1840, but they may be detected by examining the rim. A few counterfeit rupees are also said to be in circulation. Though the coins are easily detected yet they are sufficiently well done to escape detection with a number of others.

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Commander-in-Chief, is seriously ill. His Excellency was not very well on Saturday, and did not, on that account, accompany Lady Chamberlain to the distribution of prizes at the Military Female Orphan Asylum on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday he was worse, and his condition on Sunday night caused some anxiety to his medical attendants. From inquiries made on Monday afternoon, the report is that his condition has improved and that he is somewhat better than he was during the night.

CASH BALANCES in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of December 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874 :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,04,39,118	2,02,74,745	1,15,39,291
Bengal	2,18,48,015	1,51,84,267	1,00,9 ,179
Assam	23,38,159	35,37,275	28,59,428
British Burmah	35,93,576	29,33,726	28,07,486
N. W. Provinces	2,16,15,375	2,22,17,280	1,33,56,477
Outh	65,28,214	66,25,541	51,67,464
Punjab	1,43,84,523	1,20,15,369	98,54,303
Bombay	1,41,49,036	1,76,27,028	2,18,39,400
Central Provinces	35,14,334	31,42,003	31,19,097
Madras	1,9 ,21,037	2,18,47,166	1,55,44,668
Total	12,65,49,100	12,63,74,602	10,35,06,883

BILLS drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876 77.

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Less compared with current month of 1st the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year	13,66 ,000	15,99,20,000	1 8 5	2 33,20,000
In the month of Jan...	1,352,644	1,46,50,000	1 10 16	11,23,560
First 10 months ...	11,607,761	13,53,65,503	1 8 43	2,52,87,861
Remains to make estimate good.....	2,052,239	2,35,54,499	1 8 91	30,32,109

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2r. the rupee in raising ..... £11,607,761 at 1r. 8·54. Rs. 1,93,16,470
Actual ditto ditto ..... „ „ 1-8·43 „ 2,02,87,361

Expenditure in excess of estimate ..... Rs. 4,71 421

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE arrived at Bangalore from Ranipett on Sunday morning and stayed with Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, at whose express invitation he is visiting the Mysore province. He is accompanied by his staff, Mr. Barnard, C.S.I., Mr. Rivett Carnac, an A.D.C., and his doctor. Colonel Johnson, Acting Chief Engineer, came from Mysore to meet Sir Richard and several other engineer officers of districts and Commissioners of Divisions were in attendance to afford information on famine matters. Being Sunday, no salute was fired. Sir Richard attended the morning service at church. The distinguished party were to leave Bangalore for the Bombay Presidency on Monday, or Tuesday at latest.

THE late rains will cause very heavy losses to the East Indian Railway, and will make a considerable diminution in the profits which they are supposed to have netted ever the Delhi Assemblage. The Company is responsible, says the *Indian Daily News*, for any damage done to grain either in transit or stored on their premises. The two days' rain that fell the week before last is already known to have lost them over Rs. 40.000, and this will probably prove but a fraction of the loss if the late rainfall has extended far up the line. At the Bulpore station alone, it is said that there are over 2,00,000 maunds of grain piled up outside the station. The Directors are believed to be now considering the advisability of building a number of large good sheds along the line where the grain is principally brought in.

THE *Englishman* :—"We learn on good authority that the fresh sales of silver by the German Government have proved much smaller than had been anticipated. The instructions which the Chancellor issued to the Imperial Bank to resume selling on behalf of the Treasury, brought out the fact that the stock of silver, which had been held available for this purpose, might very possibly be required nearer home. The truth is that gold has been flowing silently, but steadily, back from Germany to France and England during the past six months: and it is doubtful whether a silver currency is not really more suited to the requirements of internal German trade than the costlier metal. At any rate, the proceedings have sustained a check, and the question of a silver as against a gold currency has not yet received its final adjustment in the Germanic Empire."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Pinahat to the *Pioneer* and gives the following description of an encounter with a panther :—

Constantly reading in Indian journals of hairbreadth escapes of men while engaged in the favourite sport of pig-hunting, I think the following true particulars will rather astonish the majority of your readers. A few days ago while a young native was in the jungle within two miles of this place, occupied in cutting grass for his buffaloes, he was suddenly attacked by two full-grown panthers. Before he had time to deliberate upon what course to pursue, one of the animals crouched preparatory to the fatal spring. In sheer desperation the young fellow rushed upon the panther raining a shower of blows upon it with a large bamboo stick with which he was armed. Fortunately a lucky blow laid the brute prostrate, seeing which the other, the female, made off as fast as possible. Following up his success, the young man belaboured away until he was completely exhausted, by which time the panther had met a rather (for him) inglorious death As a trophy of his extraordinary prowess, the native carried away the skin which measured six feet from nose to tip of tail, and presented the same to the beholdiar of the district, who generously gave the panther-slayer five rupees.

M. LEMOINNE, in the *Debats* of Jan. 7, comments on the ceremony at Delhi. After a little inoffensive laughter at the Oriental fancies of the author of "Sidonia," he claims credit for having stood almost alone in maintaining the blessing of English rule in India at a time when all over Europe its fall was predicted and acclaimed. He abides by this opinion, not only because England introduces a superior religion and, consequently, a superior civilization, but because she alone can preserve peace among a multitude of people who would otherwise be constantly at war. M. Lemoinne thinks this generation and the next will have passed away before the nightmare of a Russian conquest of India will be a serious subject of controversy. As for the new title, the satisfaction given by a complacent Minister to a puerile caprice leaves the situation unaltered, or is, at any rate, only a phantasmogorio demonstration. Adverting in conclusions to the recent cyclone, he remarks that if embankments have to be erected, the Indians themselves will not make them, but will prefer being drowned.

GENERAL RICHARD STRACHEY writes to the *Times* to defend the Indian Government from the charge of doing nothing to avert such disasters as the recent inundation in Bengal. He say that attention has been given to the question of organizing a system of storm-signals, but that it has been found hitherto impracticable to foretell the coming danger in time. At the end of his letter he thus neatly turns the tables on the English critics of the Government of India :—

Writing, as I do, two days after a large part of Lambeth has been laid under water by a high tide in the Thames, causing a destruction of property which is enormous, and an extent of damage to the poorer inhabitants which is incalculable, and is certain to be followed by much misery, illness, and death, and knowing that such injury had been imminent for some years, and that repeated warnings of its probable occurrence in an aggravated form had been given, I do not find that the Government of India differs greatly from other bodies similarly placed in its treatment of such intermittent chases of evil as these. Your correspondent truly says "the direst catastrophes, though repeated year by year, raise but a transitory interest." But he errs, unfortunately, when he restricts this to India. It is true of every country where man exists; and there seems, indeed, no immediate prospect of a time when that worst form of apathy, the apathy based on ignorance, will have ceased to operate. The air is filled with voices telling this story, and among them is one destined, I fear, to speak with still-increasing emphasis from the districts of Western India, where famine has once more begun its reign.

THE Government of Bombay, says the *Englishman*, seems determined that, whoever else may suffer damage in this famine, no harm shall happen to itself. It practically says :—"We are very happy to take such credit as can be derived from the economical management of a famine; but please observe, good friends, that, if any deaths happen, we were quite willing to be as extravagant as you please." This is hardly a fair construction to put on the words of the Bombay Government, who naturally wished to know the exact meaning of the somewhat ambiguous language Mr. Hope first employed. There is no trace in any one of the resolutions of the Bombay Government of the least tendency to encourage extravagant expenditure: on the contrary the new economic principles, as they may be called, to be followed in the treatment of famines in India may be said to have originated with the Bombay Government. The *Englishman* endorses the opinions expressed by the Government of India in regard to the preservation of human life which we published yesterday, and is constrained to admit that "the thanks of the Government of India are due to the Government of Bombay for having afforded it the opportunity of setting forth its policy in these ringing words."

WE are glad to be able to quote some sensible remarks about Frontier affairs from the *Pioneer*. Our contemporary says :—"From Rawal Pindi we learn that the two Native Infantry regiments there have been warned to be ready to start for the Kohat Pass on the 10th of February. The Commissioner of Peshawur, unwilling to fight unless as a last resource, will in the first instance try the effect of a close blockade of the offending tribes, known as the Hassan, Bassi, Zakka, and Adam Kheyls. At present the restriction put upon them as to entering our territory is merely nominal, and the closing of the Pass has been more inconvenient to us than to them. By placing strong outposts in the surrounding villages, and close to the mouths of the Pass, we may easily keep the Affreedees within their own bounds, and in a state of semi-starvation, they being dependent on the outer world for their wheat supply, which in ordinary times they earn by the sale of firewood, and the carriage of salt from Kohat to Peshawur. It may seem strange that a handful of people so poor should be capable of doing us so much mischief with impunity; but the secret is that they have with them the strong sympathy of the independent tribes behind them, besides that, perhaps, of some among our own Pathan subjects. None of these under stand our long suffering policy. They attribute our inaction to weakness, and a fear of the result. If, as now appears tolerably certain, an expedition be organised for their punishment in March and April, we hope the military commander may receive *carte blanche* to achieve a complete success, untrammelled by political advisers. We cannot afford to win another half victory on the North-West Frontier, while the doubtful results of Umbeylah and the Black Mountain are still fresh in the memories of the people. How far our successes should be ultimately carried is a question which might be considered beforehand by the Government; but nothing less than the annexation of this tongue of independent Affreedee land will secure peace in future years."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* at Cairo says that the increase of the English element in the public administrations of the country in the past year has been remarkable, and England is now as much in the ascendant as last Spring she was out of favour. We have, too, a good character in the country. The French, our rivals here since the days of the first Napoleon and the battles of the Nile and Aboukir Bay, are individually more popular. Their language is the language of the Courts and of society, and they do not suffer from that angularity of character which gives to most Englishmen abroad an appearance of stiffness and unsociability. But the French, as a nation, invariably insist on a recognition of their greatness wherever they go; their motto is "*Il faut se faire valoir*;" and this affectation of superiority jars on the pride of an Oriental, who likes to be treated as a gentleman and an equal. An Englishman, on the other hand, does his work quietly, as well as he can, and, as a matter of course, not much caring what people think of it; and, although the Frenchman has a quicker and more logical mind, and does what he has to do with superior neatness and rapidity, the Englishman makes up by his strong common sense for his want of logic, and for his slowness of thought by the thoroughness of his work. The number of our countrymen in the Egyptian public services cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise. The Army is the only service where our nationality does not appear. The railway system of the country is to be placed by the Goschen arrangement under an administration of which General Marriott, an Engineer officer well-known to Indian officials, is president. An English colleague remains to be appointed (Mr. LeMesurier) and our two countrymen, with a Frenchman and two natives, are to have complete control of every railway in the country. General Marriott's appointment is not subject to the drawback of having a reactionary Pasha in the background to whom the General owes allegiance. He is independent of all interference, and has the right of appointment and dismissal of minor officials.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* :—"That the descendant of Ranojee Sindia should be a British General must seem very strange to the class of old Indians who only remember old India. The story of the rise of the slipper-bearer of the Peishwa, who became one of the most famous of Mahratta Chiefs, has been discredited by recent writers; but there can be no doubt that before 1725 very little was known of Ranojee, and that, at the best, his family belonged to the koontbee, or cultivator class. But these were fine times for daring men, and the Mahratta sword was busy cutting slices off the Empire of the Mogul and carving them into kingdoms. When Ranojee died, in 1750, he had founded a dynasty. His legitimate sons did not succeed; but Madhajee, an illegitimate son, by craft as much as by courage, established himself in such a position that he became the master of the Peishwa, and restored Shah Alum to his throne in Delhi. He it was who inflicted one of the greatest blows and most bitter disgrace ever endured by a British force in India at Wargaum, baffled Goddard's attempt to force him to give battle by masterly manœuvres, and, forcing him to seek the seaboard, secured at his leisure a large part of Central India. In a subsequent campaign he forced Carnac to retreat and ratified a treaty with the British, by which he was recognized as an independent Prince, secured all Gwalior except the fortress, and bound us to recross the Jumna. His usurpation at Delhi, with which we did not interfere, was one of the boldest acts of his extraordinary career. He was neutral in our first war with Tippoo. Finding we were too busily engaged to interfere with his ambitious projects, he conceived the idea of becoming master of the Peishwa himself, and of establishing himself at Poona, but he died just as he was about to realise his magnificent conception, which would have brought him into collision with our growing power under circumstances which would place the greatest strain on all our resources and power. The conflict came when we were able to dictate terms, and well for our rule was it that Lord Ellenborough in 1844 rose superior to the instincts of conquest and annexation, for it was the gratitude and attachment of the present ruler of Gwalior which in 1857 exercised a most potent influence on the course of the insurrection. His fidelity can only be appreciated at its true value by those familiar not so much with the facts as with the local colour and all the material incidents of the crisis. He had been well rewarded, and now there is an increment to his honours, but we fear he would freely give up ribands, medals, uniform, Army rank and all for that rock from which British sentries look down on his city, and British guns point at his palace. Above all things, however, he is fond of soldiering, and when the Prince of Wales asked him to ride down the line at the Delhi Review, it was said that the act was worth a million of money. Scindia was once a splendid horseman—now he has lost his nerve. His manners are uncouth, his voice harsh and vulgar, but he has a fine eye and a very earnest, honest look, nor has he any power of dissimulation. Therefore we should like to know how he received his appointment. The other General is a man of very different type. He is essentially of a British-made dynasty, but it is said that he rules his people with much severity, and that, seat of pleasure as it is, Cashmere is inhabited by a very wretched population. It would be very interesting to learn what the new officers think of their honours.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

SEVERAL lists of nominations for the ensuing racing season have been published, and with the exception of the Lincoln Handicap and the Northamptonshire Stakes, the strength of most of the great events of the spring is known. In some of the handicaps the entries present a slight falling off as compared with the complements received last year. The Chester Cup, for instance, ran into three figures twelve months ago, but now the subscribers number no more than 92 and there is also a great diminution in the Grand National; but the Epsom contests, the City and Suburban, and Great Metropolitan, present an increase. Captain Machell is the heaviest subscriber in the Liverpool Steeple-chase, having nominated five, of whom four already know the country, these being Congress, Chandos, and the two Aintree winners, Disturbance and Regal, while the new comer is Sans Peur, who was purchased out of Clement's stable at Warwick. All Captain Machell's jumpers are trained by Jewitt, and it is pretty certain that on the day of the race the white jacket will be carried by a strongly fancied candidate, and it may be that the best of the team will be last year's disappointment, Chandos who has been installed favourite in the London market, where Shifnal, Harmonides, and Disturbance have been backed. Our Irish neighbours have patronised the Grand National as extensively as usual, Pride of Kildare, Gamebird, The Liberator, Alberta, and the suggestively named Grand National being of the lot. Of the foreigners Baron Oppenheim's name stands to that of Gastgeber, and the Count de St. Sauveur has entered Wild Monarch, Mascara, and Ventriloque. Another foreigner, Baron Finot, is among the nominators, having entered Blariette, with whom he may have better luck than he had with Marin, who was one of the lot that came to grief in Casse Tete's memorable year. There is yet another foreign nomination, that of Prince A. de Chimay, who names Mr. Brown's Palm, who is one of the 38 aged animals in the race. The remainder are made up of six and five year olds, the younger horses numbering only seven, and these are Ventriloque, Sans Peur, Flintlock, Antidote, Austerlitz, Jupiter, and Harmonides, the last of whom is now the property of Mr. H. Flower, having passed out of the hands of Mr. Gerard last year. The only animal in the Grand National that can really be termed a novice at the jumping business is Prodigal, but the old black is not unacquainted with the illegitimate sport, for when he was the property of the late Captain Montgomery he was frequently ridden to hounds in Ireland, and could jump hurdles in his early days. Bye, who was talked about for the great chase last year, is nominated again, and it may be that some day he will prove that the character he enjoyed when in Wadlow's stable was one not given without having been earned. Familiar horses of Liverpool are Master Mowbray, Chinnay Sweep, Rougney, Little Tom, Dainty, and Defence, the last of whom is one of Mr. Fitzroy's three, the other pair being Ratcatcher and Chiblain. The latter has recently been purchased by the gentleman named from Lord Marcus Beresford, whose brother, Lord Charles, subscribes with Zero, while the well-known amateur rider is himself down for Chimney Sweep, so that Jones has really five horses engaged in the great event at Aintree. Mr. Gerard having bought Lucellum from Mr. Vyner, nominates him at Liverpool, in which the names of a good many of the Croydon Hurdle-race lot appear, including Arbitrator and Prodigal, a pair that may be backed very extensively for the Woodside contest. I find the name of Lucy, a well-known performer in hunt races at the London meetings; and Victoire, a mare pretty well known to fame, is also in the list, as is Glenalmond, who started first favourite for George Frederick's Derby, Messager, the winner of the Northamptonshire Stakes, is likewise nominated, and so is Pilryne, the heroine of the Bristol Steeplechase, and backers would do well to bear in mind that in the race there are two animals named Gazelle, one being the property of Mr. Gilliat, and the other belongs to Mr. Smyth, whose mare is a six year old; but the second Gazelle is by Neasham, and is an aged mare. Messrs. Topham's other big race, the Chester Cup, has attracted a whole host of good horses, and, a usual, as lot that are known as jumpers have been nominated, among them being Ebor, Prodigal, Clonave, Miss Lizzie, Hampton, and Lord Gowran. Organist and Tam o'Shanter, two previous winners of the Cestrian race, figure in the list, whose Lord Rosebery is responsible for the first, these being Snail, Controversy, Touchet, Luzon and Rosabell, who has been talked about in connection with the Derby. Last year's Rodlee favourite, John Day, has been nominated again, while Woodlands and Rosebery are also entered. Other animals that have been fancied by the public for some handicap or another, and that appear in the Chester Cup, are Pageant, Umpire, Distinction, Lord Gowran, Perkin, Warbeck, Hollywood, and Advance. Mr. Davis names the last for Mr. Gomm, and Mr. Robinson is responsible for the nomination of Warrior, who with Bosbach, Warren Hastings, Mavis, Adamite, Hemlock, and Covenanter, represents the best three-year-olds in the race, in which the somewhat notorious Wizard is entered by Mr. Howsin, the assumed name of his present owner. Russley is content to be represented by Forerunner, Hampton, and Columbus; and Mr. Sanford, the American, has nominated the Mate and Bay Final. Most of the Chester Cup horses are in the City and Suburban, a race which has, however, attracted many that are not engaged elsewhere, and the three-year olds in the Epsom contest number no fewer than 46, the best of the lot being Rosbach, Warren Hastings, Warrior, Bruce, Mavis, Sign Manuel, and Earnest, while the second and third for last year's Derby, Julius Cæsar and Forerunner, are also nominated. In addition to his Chester Cup lot Lord Rosebery has his recent purchase, Brigg Boy, in the City and Suburban, which he once won with Aldrich. Count Lagrange has nominated Tartine, Camembert, Laure, and Lina, at Epsom, and a likely horse for the course is John Day, whose stable companion, the three-yr-old Voltella colt, is also entered, along with Murrumbidgee, who was backed for so much money last year when the Heath House people won with Thunder. Dalham, who has upon more than one occasion run well at Epsom, stands in the name of the Duke of Westminster, while Lord Wilton has entered Footstep, Cradle, and Quickstep. Sir George Chetwynd, Lord Dupplin, Prince Soltykoff, Lord Zetland, Lord Lonsdale, the Duke of Montrose, Sir John Kaye, Lord Aylesbury, Lord Marcus Beresford, Lord Cawdor, Lord Vivian, and Lord Hartington are amongst the other aristocratic supporters of the City and Suburban, which race presents a splendid array of the names of leading turfites; and its companion race, the Metropolitan, has obtained an excellent entry, Rosebery, being one of the 62 nominated. From the way in which old Lilian has been entered in spring events it would seem that the daughter of Wingrave is to have another season on the turf before being relegated to the stud, and she is one of the 36 animals nominated for the Gold Cup at Ascot, and it may be mentioned that the Cup itself will this year be worth a thousand pounds. Kisber and Petrarch, the respective winners of the Derby and St. Leger, have been nominated, and other swell four-year-olds in the race are Camelia, Kilt, Skylark, Great Tom, Coltness, and Lina; while New Holland, Hampton, and Coomassie are the chief five-year-olds, with the exception of course of Rosebery, who has been nominated for a lot of races by Mr. Masque and is one of the 24 in the Alexandra Plate in which the jumper Ebor appears. There was some betting on the Croydon Hurdle-race, for which a very large acceptance has been obtained, and the animals that have been backed for the most money are Hampton, Hopbloom, Arbitrator, Brown Holland, Broadside, Lacy, and Whitebait, the last of whom strangely enough does not appear in the Grand National although it is understood that the son of Brown Bread is to have his attention turned to steeplechasing. Hampton is such a good horse over hurdles that he must play a very prominent part in the events at Croydon, in which Whitebait, Brown Holland, and Prodigal should also render good accounts of themselves, and it may be that one of these may be successful.

The betting on the principal approaching events when the mail left was :—

WATERLOO CUP.

100 to 6 agst Mr. Salter's nomination (t)
100 to 6 — Mr. Brocklebank's nomination (t)
20 to 1 — Mr. Vyner's nomination (o)
30 to 1 — Colonel Goodlake's nomination (t)
33 to 1 — Mr. Douglas's nomination (t)
36 to 1 — Mr. Trevor's nomination (t)

CROYDON HURDLE RACE.

110 to 1 agst Broadside (t) | 25 to 1 agst Percy (t & o)
100 to 8 — Hopbloom (o) | 25 to 1 — Turco (off, 33 to 1 w)
25 to 1 — The Liberator (t & o)

Affairs throughout the sporting and athletic world have been very dull; but there are several events in prospect.

Weston and O'Leary, the two American pedestrians, for instance, are matched to walk against each other on an early date for the large sum of £1,000. Particulars have not yet been specified.

There are to be some excellent billiard matches, W. Cook and Tom Taylor having arranged to play 1,000 up, Cook conceding 300 points, for £200; Taylor is to play Joseph Bennett, who used to be called "the prince of all round players," on a championship table, for £100 a side; and Fred. Bennett has challenged Cook for a 1,000 game with 3000 points allowed to him which challenge Cook, after accepting that of Taylor, is not likely to shirk.

An interesting event took place during the week at Nottingham, on the occasion of a presentation by the Notts C. C. of a handsome silver tea and coffee service, a silver salver, and a purse of 500 sovereigns, to the veteran Nottingham cricketer, Richard Daft. The handsome presentation was supplemented by valuable private gifts from several gentlemen who were present on the occasion.

STAR COMPANY—MR. BARKER'S BENEFIT.

MR. BARKER, the Clown in the Pantomime, will take his benefit to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. The Pantomime of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves will be performed for the last time to-night with new tricks. The inducement to visit Grant Road will, therefore, be great, and we may anticipate a good house on this occasion.

PERSIAN FEATS IN WALKING—A QUESTION FOR SPORTING MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in your English Sporting Notes of Friday, the 26th January, that Weston did not succeed in covering 505 miles in 6 days and nights, and that he gave up with a total of 460 miles within the above time.

Now, I am told that Persian *kossids* who carry the *tappal* between Bushire and Shiraz are in the habit of accomplishing that distance within 8 days and 8 nights. As far as I can ascertain the distance is 100 farsangs, which at 12,000 yards per farsang, makes it into about 682 English miles.

Well, at Weston's rate of walking the *kossid* ought to have 9 days for doing his job; but considering that the 222 miles in excess have to be performed after the first 6 days' tremendous exertions, the Iranee *kossids* must be most extraordinary men for not only beating Weston in time but in distance also. I must confess that I am somewhat incredulous about the feat of the Persian *tappal* runners, but a gentleman now sitting at my right is ready to make oath that it is so, and as you have, no doubt, among your readers some one conversant with the subject, I would feel obliged by a reply as to the three points below :—

1. Is Shiraz 50 farsangs from Bushire?
2. Does one and the same *kossid* go to and fro without relief?
3. Does the one *kossid* accomplish the 100 farsakhs within 8 days and nights??

I am told also that Jeddah is 12 farsangs from Mecca, and that the donkey boy and his donkey carrying a passenger always does those 82 English miles within 12 hours, which also sounds Oriental.

I have a bet on the former and authentic information only can decide it.—Yours, &c. R. H. V.

THE BAR AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have before me an account rendered by C. Lauder, Superintendent Sailors' Home, with Mr. T. C. James.

This is the mate whose continued drunkenness at the Sailors' Home I related in my first letter of the 8th Jan.

It is the man of whom the Chairman of the Sailors' Home Committee in his speech at the annual general meeting said that having "traced this case," my story had "no foundation;" "that he (James) was not the inmate of the Sailors' Home but of a boarding house in the native town, and that he had gone to the Home only to remove some of the kit which he had previously left there" (!); that he was "*supposed* to have spent a large sum of money in the Home" but had not, and to prove this a letter is produced from police inspector Killen, who says "that this man had, to my knowledge, for some days, been lodging in J. Powell's boarding-house and drinking heavily and came to the Home to remove what he previously left there."

The bill I mentioned is signed by "C. Lauder, Superintendent," and shows that James is charged with board at the Sailors' Home from the 12th November to the 10th December inclusive.

James was admitted into the General Hospital on the 12th December; see their books. On the night of the 10th December he was assaulted in the Home, and failing to find protection there, he left the next day, 11th December, and went to Powell's. He slept there that night, and on the 12th returned to the Home for his clothes (vide Killen's letter), and was thence sent in charge of a policeman to the General Hospital. This account is confirmed by Powell, and is, I believe, capable of legal proof.

Then as to the money spent, my account of the 8th October said he (James) had Rs. 300 on going to the Home, and had, at the end of his residence at the home, a balance of Rs. 60.

The account shows that James deposited Rs. 220 on the 22nd November, *eight days after he entered the Home*, and he drew against this by Rs. 20 at a time on the 27th and 30th November, 1st, 4th, 6th and 9th of December, during the whole of which time he was boarding at the Home, and on the 2nd February received balance of which, with board and lodging, he makes up the total Rs. 58 to Rs. 220.

Here, then, my account no foundation?

Why were not the books, from which this account was taken, produced at the annual general meeting?

6th Feb. J. S. GELL, Brig.-General.

WORK OR STARVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the principle that lookers-on sometimes see more of the game than the players, I do not consider it amiss for any one to criticise the action taken by the Government of India at the present juncture with famine in the land. And, perhaps, one may be allowed to express an opinion as to the Viceroy's instructions to Mr. Secretary Hope published in your issue this morning. Those instructions appear to be, not to put too fine a point to it, sensational. "We say that human life shall be saved at any effort; no man, woman or child shall die of starvation." Admirable sentiment but sentiment only is a bold saying, too. There are, people in almost every community who die of want They may not literally be starved to death, but the vicissitudes of life tell upon their constitutions. Too poor to buy good wholesome food, they die of disease. But poverty is the primary cause with Europeans as well as natives. We hear now and then of a European dying in our midst, and if the truth were known, dying of want; natives, as well, in greater numbers. Business has failed; the times press heavily. the man, perhaps his wife and children, lie down and die. This is not an overdrawn picture. The relief works afforded by the Government of India to destitute European men is a jail. I do not know that any relief works are afforded, not even a jail, to destitute European women and children, though there are private charities. And I do not know of any relief that is afforded by Government to destitute natives in the famine districts. But a native must not die. If he refuses to work the Bombay Government is ordered by the Government of India to seek him out, food in hand, to save his life. This, in effect, is the policy of the Supreme Government.

There are no circumstances in which aid, needed to preserve life, should be refused." Virtually meaning, as you put it in your editorial, if you offer a native work and he demurs at the price you are prepared to pay him, refusing to work, you must seek him out and give him food and drink. Words are sometimes idle things, but the word of a Viceroy, promulgated throughout the length and breadth of India, is a matter of the deepest import. With famine in the land, almost every year, may it not be a question if the Government can hope to successfully cope with what is sent by God unless the native mind is thoroughly imbued with the sentiment that "God helps those who help themselves," and that if he will not work he must starve? "If a man will not work neither shall he eat," is as correct a saying to day as when it was written. If a man will not work on the relief works inaugurated by a benign rule in the famine districts at present, working for food only, to sustain life, is it anything but false sentiment to endeavour to prevent his suffering the consequences? And can the policy of saving life, whether or no, be kept up? In public as well as in private life, I presume, everyone will agree that it is folly to adopt any style of carriage on that account to be maintained. If a man, woman, or child cannot work, if illness or helplessness prevents, then and then only it would appear to be true charity on the part of Government to prevent suffering if "it taxes all our efforts and all our resources." I think the public at the present juncture would like to have the Government take care of the workers, and those unable to work, leaving out of their calculations able-bodied men, women, or children refusing to work, making an exception of course in the cases where caste prejudices amongst women stand in the way of performing manual labour. X. Y. Z.

FORESTS AND MOISTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. John Croumie Brown has written a most excellent work on "Forests and Moisture," or "Effects of Forests on Humidity of Climate." The accompanying is a review of the work taken from the London *Standard* of the 29th December last. I send it to you, hoping that you will give it a place in your paper. It would be well if such a work were in the hands of every district officer in this Presidency.—Yours, &c.

DUGALD DALGETTY,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Poona.
Poona, 4th Feb.

(*Standard.*)

THE effect of forests and of the clearance of forest land for cultivation upon climate, and particularly upon rainfall, has been for more than a century past a subject of careful inquiry among scientific and practical men, and of growing interest to many great communities, especially to those which occupy new countries, and which in the process of settlement and cultivation have laid waste large extents of woodland, and thereby in many instances not a little affected the very advantages of climate which attracted them to the regions they have colonised. Dr. J. C. Brown's treatise on forests and moisture deals very fully with the whole of this subject, both from a scientific and from a practical point of view. The writer discusses at great length the manner in which the growth of trees operates upon the soil and upon the air in which it accumulates, or, as he thinks generates water; and the life and vital processes of vegetation generally. He also enters very fully into the actual influence of clearances of forest land in a great number of crucial instances, stating and showing distinctly where the disappearance of great tracts of forest has or has not materially diminished the rainfall and dried up the soil; also in what cases, of course, much fewer in number, replanting has repaired the mischief, and restored if not the entire rainfall of a former age, yet sufficient for the needs of cultivation and of health. A long residence at the Cape of Good Hope has made him familiar with many striking illustrations of the manner in which the rainfall is influenced by the conformation of the land and the character of the vegetation; and he has formed theories of his own as to the chemical and vital processes at work in the interior of plants which, if they be not clearly established or likely to meet with general acceptance, at least appear to merit critical attention.

The general laws which regulate this distribution of moisture by means of atmospheric currents, are not complicated nor difficult to understand. The pure typical supply of atmospheric moisture is obtained by evaporations from the surface of the seas, especially in equatorial regions, the amount raised by the solar rays depending, other things being equal, upon the heat and perhaps upon the clearness of the air. It is known to most of those who have given any attention, however cursory, to the subject that owing to the rotation of the earth the principal aerial currents, considered on a large scale, are two; the equatorial heated current, which, owing to the rotation of the earth being more rapid at the equator than elsewhere, flows not directly north and south, but becomes a NW wind in the southern and a SW wind in the northern hemisphere; and a Polar current of cold air which for the same reason turns westward and is in this hemisphere generally felt as a NE wind. Except in the neighbourhood of masses of water like the Mediterranean, or of oceanic currents like the Gulfstream, it is the equatorial wind which chiefly brings with it the vast bodies of vapour that coming into contact with cold air, or having the air, which brings them chilled in its passage over cold surfaces, are condensed into clouds and fall in rain. In presence of a SW or other sea wind the amount of rainfall will depend very much upon the temperature of the soil; a hot, arid soil heating the air will, and thereby enabling that air to retain in the form of invisible moisture the largest possible quantity of water; while when vapour-laden winds pass over a cold surface they are chilled, and the vapour being condensed forms clouds or falls in rain. The strange phenomenon, familiar to every visitor of the Cape, known as the laying of the Devil's table-cloth on Table Mountain, illustrates both these actions. The mountain arrests and turns upwards the aerial currents, and these passing over the elevated and cold upper surface their vapour is condensed in heavy clouds, which again roll down the opposite face of the mountain; but as they pass down come into contact with warmer air, by which they are once more dissipated into the form of invisible vapour; so that the clouds perpetually rolling down seem to come below a certain line. It is easy to perceive that forests which keep cool the surface of the ground and do not reflect from their green foliage anything like the same amount of heat that is given out by a dry, hard soil or rock, must tend *pro tanto* to cool the air above them, and consequently to arrest and condense the vapour it contains and bring it down in the form of rain. But this is not their only nor perhaps their most important operation upon the humidity of the air and soil. They act not merely as condensers, but as great reservoirs, especially in warm climates. They prevent the rapid evaporation which takes place where the rays of the sun are admitted directly to the soil; their rooms absorb, and their leaves in turn give out a very considerable amount of moisture; and they do on a vast scale very much the same work that reservoirs and embankments are compelled to do where forests are waning—the work, namely, of preserving and storing up for use during the dry months the excess of water supplied by the atmosphere during the rainy season of tropical or semi-tropical climates. It is easy to

Sir Frank Souter, with the Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Weir, *ex officio* members, should be appointed to draw up a report to Government showing how such an Act might be introduced and the probable expense.

The Chairman said he thought it could be proved that the Act might be made self-supporting, and without any very heavy additional taxtion upon anyone.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, it was resolved that Dr. Weir's long and elaborate report on the subject should be printed for general information.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement :—1149 square yards, or thereabouts, at No. 8 Bunnian Row, from Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook and Dosabjee Byramjee, executors of the late Dinshaw Jamsetjee Buttiwalla, at Re. 15 per square yards; and 3333 square yards, or thereabouts, at Ghodupdeo Road, from Mr. Paitoo Sudoo Patell at Re. 1 per square yard.

Sanction was also given to a transfer of Rs. 3 880-11-7 from savings under sections III. and V. Conservancy Branch (Public Health Department) to meet an excess of that amount on the Town Duty Budget Grant for 1876.

Sanction was given to the issuing of a notice requiring Chowker Kallottee Koonjee Ahmedkaka to clean out a well at No 91 Mody Street.

An application was submitted from Framjee Ratanjee clerk in the Chief Accountants Department, praying that his service from September 1870 to 31st January 1872, in connection with the liquor licences collections may be counte towards pension. The Chief Accountant had appended a memo requesting sanction of the Town Council to the above and to the service of Munchershaw Cursetjee, another clerk employed during that period in connection with the liquor licences collections, being also allowed to count for pension. Both applications were granted.

Sanction was given to the entertaining of the following establishment at the Mahaluxmee Pipe Depot for the purpose of removing the pipes to the places where it is intended they shall be placed after they are tested :—1 muccadum at Rs. 15 per mensem ; 12 mowrasies or biggaries at 12 per mensem—total, Rs. 159 per mensem.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, sanctioning the proposal of the Chief Accountant to give an increase of Re.20 to Mr. Dadajee, an audit clerk in his department and to employ an assistant under him on Rs. 30 in connection with the Tulsi Water Works instead of the employment of a new audit clerk, on Rs. 100 The sanction asked for was given.

A memorandum was read from the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 1st February 1877, stating that that day, before office hours, Mr. A. C. Trevor delivered over and Mr. J. H. Grant received charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Letter from Government No. 332 of 1877, was read, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the salary to be paid to Mr. J. H. Grant, who has been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence of M. Peddar, at Rs 2 500 per mensem. Mr. A. C. Trevor is to be paid at the same rate for the time during which he has acted as Municipal Commissioner.

ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION OF A WHARF OR JETTY.

THE PORT TRUSTEES *vs* SHAVAK-HAH PESTONJEE.

This case was resumed Tuesday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Desabhoy Framjee, in which the defendant Shavakshah Pestonjee stood charged with making below high water mark, near the Sewree Road, a wharf, quay, or jetty, without having obtained the consent in writing of the local Government, contrary to the Provision of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1873.

Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearm and Cleveland, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Macfarlane appeared on behalf of the defence.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, being examined by Mr. Cleveland, deposed—I am the Collector of Bombay and member of the Port Trust Committee. A notice was sent to the defendant by the Acting Collector, Mr Ravenscroft. This is the notice (produced). The case was afterwards made over to the Port Trustees, as the Collector was advised that they were the proper parties to prosecute. Before proceeding to Europe, I do not recollect whether any information was given to me about the defendant's encroachments. I know these fish ponds in Bombay. We know the owners the ponds originally belonged to Government. The owners have no right below high water mark except that of fishing. They pay a small yearly rent. I have a plan of 1847 showing all the fish fonds in Bombay. It was forwarded to Government with a letter and statement from the Collector. Evidently there is a mistake in the use of this printed form because this form is only used for rent for foras land settled under the Foras Act 6 of 1851. "Taka" is a small cash payment instead of its equivalent in kind. There is a fish pond belonging to Hajee Fudia. He held a fish pond on exactly the same terms as those mentioned in this letter Shortly after I took charge of the collectorate in 1870, I found that he had reclaimed his fish pond. I made a report to Government and their land officers advised them that Hajee could be compelled to restore the fish pond to its original state. The plaint was filed, but afterwards Hajee Fudia had the matter compromised No sanction from Government to defendant being allowed to make a wharf has been communicated to me.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane—I had never discovered any mistake in the form of these bills till now. There is no tenure as foras freehold except what is settled under the Act. This fish pond has been in existence for the last 200 or 250 years and the defendant's right is only one of fishing. The fish pond has always been treated as a fish pond, and is mentioned as such in Deeds as a matter of fact. Government have abandoned the re-umption of the rights of the people in foras land, without paying them compensation Hajee Fudias, is, so far as I know, the only case in which a fish pond had been filled up. The rights of reclaiming fish ponds have never been throughout of or recognized. Section 34 of the Port Trust Act does not interfere with the legal rights of parties previous to the passing of the Act.

Hajee Essa Hajee Fudia, being sworn and examined by Mr. Macfarlane, deposed—I have property at Sewree since the last 20 years ; near and below the sea shore I have fish ponds I reclaimed land about 15 or 16 years ago ; and about 6 or 7 years ago, Government interfered with me by filing a suit, which I defended, and afterwards settled it by paying Rs. 400 per acre to Government for the portion of the fish pond which was reclaimed. A great many bunders have been reclaimed on land below and above high water mark. Persons have interfered with the reclaimers. The Collector interfered with Desabhoy Cama who built a bunder which is still in existence. I know the bunder at Sewree near Dr. Buist's bungalow. I do not know whether the owners pay any extra rent for the reclamation There are many other such reclamations at Sewree. As the bunder would have proved a source of profit to me, I settled the case with Government.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland—I was told by my vakil Mr. Macfarlane to fight out the case, and yet I settled it, as what is the use of litigation. I thought why should I fight with Government, and therefore I settled the case.

At the conclusion of the above evidence Mr. Macfarlane put the defendant into the witness box, and the Magistrate asked what Mr. Macfarlane was going to do with him.

Mr. Macfarlane addressing his Worship said, surely this was not a criminal case and the defendants' mouth ought not to be shut. He called him as a witness.

The Magistrate—Dear, this is not a criminal case, but I have grave doubts about the propriety of such a step and I wont allow it.

Mr. Macfarlane—Defendant is the best person to give evidence as to his rights under his deed.

The Magistrate—I wont allow it.

His Worship then disposed of the case and said that according to the evidence before him the defendant had clearly rendered himself liable to be convicted under section of the Port Trust Act. The punishment provided for the offence was a fine extending to Rs. 1,000, but under all the circumstances of the case he would not inflict a heavier penalty than a fine of Rs. 300. Defendant was accordingly fined in that sum.

MHOW RACES, 1877.

ENTRIES ON 1st FEBRUARY.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Mr. Jones'.....b a g.....Cherub.

THE HUSSAR CUP.

Mr. Forbes' ..... g a h.....Amir.

HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES, 1ST DAY.

H. H. Maharaja of Jondhpore's .....b e h.....Cockahoop.

H. H. Maharaja Kishore Singh's .....c aus g.....Fireman.

Mr. Norman's .....blk w g.....Glengarry.

HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES, 2ND DAY.

H. H. Maharaja of Jondhpore's .....b e h.....Cockahoop.

H. H. Maharaja Kishore Singh's.....c aus g.....Fireman.

Mr. Norman's.....blk w g.....Glengarry.

THE STARKEY CUP.

Mr. Forbes'.....g a h.....Amir.

THE JOHNAH PURSE.

Mr. Jones' .....c a h.....Kitsno.

THE MHOW STEEPLECHASE.

Major Crosbie's .....b w g..... Tonchir.

Mr. Bonham's .....b w m..... Empress.

Mr. Elton's .....f w g..... P. 1—8—08.

The 3rd Entries close on the 1st March 1 77.

FRED. LUKIN,
Honorary Secretary, Mhow Races.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY at a regular sitting of the Court, the following matters were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

RE SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DADYSETNA.

The insolvent appeared in person. Mr. Kirkpatrick (for Mr. Starling) on behalf of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, applied that the case be transferred to the list of opposed cases. The insolvent, who intended to engage counsel, had no objection ; and the case was transferred accordingly.

RE CURSETJEE COWASJEE MAJOO.

The insolvent appeared in person ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank. A similar application was granted in this case. The insolvent was told not to come again for two months from date

RE KESSEECHUND LULLOOBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied that a day might be fixed for the hearing. His Lordship said he would take it after the part heard case.

RE JAITHA VURRIA.

Mr. Dhurundar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The petition was filed on 15th November 1875 and was dismissed for want of prosecution. Last Court day his Lordship had granted leave to file a fresh petition. A Marwaree creditor opposed in person ; but the Court granted an interim order for three months.

RE JAMES ALEXANDER CLARK.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, had his application for an interim order opposed by two creditors. His Lordship said he saw from the schedule that insolvent had been living at double the amount of his monthly income ; and therefore, independently of the fact that he had not yet paid his old debts, his Lordship refused the application.

RE NIRPAL RAMJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A Marwaree creditor, who appeared in person, handed to the Court written grounds of opposition, which appeared on the face of some of them to be substantial. Mr. Budroodin said the opposing creditor was entirely in the wrong in not having filed the grounds, and as the insolvent wanted time to reply to them he asked that an interim order be granted until next Court day and the case adjourned.

His Lordship said it was only in cases of serious hardship that the Court exercised its extraordinary discretion of granting an interim order ; and the Court was certainly not made for intercepting the ordinary course of justice. The application was therefore refused ; and the case was adjourned until next Court day ; the opposing creditor to file his grounds of opposition in four days.

RE BUNNICHUND SAVANTRAM.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the insolvent, applied for a month's time to file the schedule. It was stated that arrangements were being made for an amicable settlement, and that a composition deed was being prepared. The Official Assignee having said he was satisfied of the facts, his Lordship granted the application.

RE DAVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE FAZUE CUREEM.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Mayhew opposed the application. Mr. Budroodin said the grounds of opposition were received by him that morning, and asked for an adjournment also. The application was granted.

RE SIDNEY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

Mr. Browning applied for an extension of the interim order. There was no intimation of any opposition on the part of any creditor. The Official Assignee stating that a *bona fide* settlement was being made, his Lordship granted the application.

RE RAJIRAO HURRICHANDRAJEE.

Mr. Dhurundar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw Rs. 800, which were in the hands of the Official Assignee. None of the creditors had applied for a dividend ; and, besides, the insolvent was not liable to pay out of his pension under the Pension Rules.

His Lordship—File an affidavit and serve notices, and then we will hear what the Official Assignee and the creditors have to say. Let an affidavit be accepted and notices served.

A MARWAREE'S GRIEVANCES.

RE CURSETJEE NOWROJEE DAVUR.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the insolvent who was described as a "pupil." A Marwaree creditor opposed in person. The liabilities amounted to Rs 1,019.

The Marwaree—If I can put insolvent in jail, I'll get my money in a moment. He is the son of a rich man, is a merchant, and a partner in a merchants' firm. He rides in carriages and horses, possesses diamond rings, and lives in a splendid bungalow at Breach Candy. I hope the Sircar won't grant such a rich person his discharge. I lent the money trusting to the assistance of the Court ; and am I to lose my money from such a wealthy man ? If such a man were not to pay his debts, what is to become of us ? I leave my case in the hands of the Sircar.

Mr. Mayhew—Your Lordship will see from the schedule that insolvent is a son of Mr. Nowrojee Ardasir Davur, and has got no property of his own. He fell into the hands of the Marwarees.

The Judge—To the Marwaree—Why did you not put him into jail ?

Marwaree—He has got an interim order.

The Judge—Why did you not oppose the application for an interim order ?

Marwaree—I received no notice of the application.

The Judge—That cannot be : you must have received a notice.

Clerk of the Court—Insolvent has got no interim order.

Marwaree—I thought he had. We, poor persons, don't know all about that.

The insolvent was sworn and discharged.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow :—Nathooram Gungaram, a goldsmith, Rs. 699. Roopjee Soonderjee, a money collector, Rs. 5,203. J. Baptista Pereira, a shoe-maker, Rs. 965. Bejonjee Jamsetjee Katrak, a priest, Rs. 1,025. Cassidass Soorajram, a writer, Rs. 2,487. Toolseydas Narronjee, a broker, Rs. 974 Lulloobhoy Hurjeewundas, a receiver, Rs 3 990 Dyal Hurry, a carpenter, Rs. 451. Rahmoo Khemjee, a merchant, Rs. 4,606. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Jussoomeara a fitter, Rs. 2,656. Sewjee Purshotum a cabinet-maker, Rs. 2,522. Luxmon Bhimjee, a carpenter, Rs. 1,012 Hormusjee Ruttonjee Daroovall a teddy-dealer, Rs 1,505. Gopal Juiram, a sepoy, Rs. 742. Shamjee Arjoon, a merchant, Rs. 1,747.

THE ALLEGED WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA.

(*Spectator.*)

So many English journals are publishing accounts of Russian military weakness, that it is well to warn our readers that though many of the isolated facts stated may be true, and some of them unquestionably are true, the effect of their reiteration is a belief which will most assuredly turn out a delusion. Russia is not so strong as Germany would be if she had eighty millions, or as he herself would be if she possessed German organisation, but neither is she the 'hollow" Power which it is the fashion to represent. Unfortunately for her, she has not anywhere a hundred thousand troops who, like Wellington's Army in Spain, or our own Army in India, can be trusted to go anywhere and do anything. The Czar disposes of some fifty thousand very completely trained men, whose drill excites even German admiration, but who are regarded as the main prop of authority, and are usually kept in reserve ; and of a conscript militia exceeding a million in number, fairly disciplined and very obstinate in battle, but still so imperfectly organised that to ensure victory it is necessary to employ great numbers, and to ensure great numbers it is necessary to make up huge deficiencies of all kinds on a sudder. Consequently, when a couple of hundred thousand men are ordered all at once to the Southern frontier, the want of barracks, of forage, of liquid food, of medicines, and of carriage for such an aggregation becomes at once painfully apparent and is aggravated by the standing trouble of the Russian Army. The men are not well fed, or well clothed, they suffer terribly from wet, though they can endure cold, and in a marshy district they cumber the hospitals in unusually large numbers. Granted 150,000 men collected in Bessarabia, with a single line of railway behind them, all roads pounded into mud three feet deep, everything but bread scarce, medicines most economical provided, and ten per cent. of the force fit only for hospitals which cannot hold two per cent., and we have a scene of distress such as would make any amount of impression in the newspapers. Add to this that the Commander-in-Chief is either sick with chagrin at the deficiencies he has discovered, or has been courteously removed on pretence of ill-health because he is not quite equal to the immense demand on him, and we have the full account now in circulation of the Russian disasters in Bessarabia. It is a very gloomy picture, but accepting the whole of it as true—and at least two great personages in the world may have a strong interest in all-wing exaggerated accounts to circulate—it does not imply the incapacity, still less the defeat, of the Russian Army. The effects of carriage can be and are remedied by requisitions. There is food, if it is not of good quality. The forage trouble, always a most awkward one, is supplied by stripping the province and by wasteful contracts, and as for medicines, the want of them means an expenditure of men ruinous to a British Army, or any army which depends solely on sea, but not to a Russian one. If there are 150,000 men in Bessarabia, 120,000 of them will be ready to obey the order to march, and once in movement, the difficulties become less, first, because a larger extent of country is covered, and secondly, because the drafts of men in supply are forwarded in smaller masses. The difficulties of providing a Russian army in an enemy's country are very terrible, the misery inflicted by the requisitions, even when they are paid for, is inscrutable, and the loss of men, not so much from death as sickness, is appalling ; but still the Army moves, and is most formidable. Those who distrust that statement should remember the experience of the Crimea. The Russian Government had no warning—for Nicholas did not believe in the war—and no railways to the South ; peculation was as rampant as at present ; the regiments were worn down to skeleton battalions with the losses entailed by marches of a thousand miles ; but still France, England, Turkey, and Piedmont only just succeeded in the Crimea, and had the war proceeded, must have sought resources in offers to Austria, Prussia, and Poland which Turkey has no means of making. This was, we believe, plainly put before Lord Palmerston by the Emperor Napoleon, as his justification for making peace while England was still untired of the war, and in fact, only beginning to feel her true strength. Russia may be defeated in a long campaign, for anything we can tell, though tenacity has repeatedly been shown to be her strong point ; but to argue that such a campaign can be an easy one, or anything but a most doubtful one, is foolish. The Turks are at least as ill-provided as the Russians, they are no braver, and though excellent soldiers, they have throughout their history laboured under the difficulty of Oriental armies,—defeat makes too much impression on them. In the single instance in this recent campaign in which they encountered repeated defeats, they did not show any wonderful quickness or ability in recovering themselves, and those who rely on the assault of Alexinatz as proof of Turkish resources for war should study also the history of the war between Prince Nikita—not specially a soldier—and Mukhtar Pasha.

The Russian masses will be formidable in any case, and doubly formidable in this war, because they are supported by strong religious and patriotic feeling. Let any who doubts what this means in Russia read attentively any good account of the French invasion of Russia, or of the last campaign in Poland, and he will soon be convinced ; or if he believes the present excitement to be different, let him study Mr. Ivan Aksakoff's account of the operations of the Slavonic Committee in Moscow during 1876. This account is being circulated in English, to show that the Slavonic Committee did not stir up war in Servia ; but we have no reason to discuss that point. If it did not, that charge falls ; and if it did, then it did its duty in helping the only State which attempted to rescue Christian Europeans from an unendurable position. But Mr. Aksakoff's narrative incidentally demonstrates a much more important fact, that the Russian volunteers, 4 000 of them, were not paid, that they only received their passage money and £2 5s. for necessaries, that immense numbers were rejected for want of means, and that as the movement went on it touched the peasants, whom Mr. Aksakoff had not hoped to enlist. Mr. Aksakoff writes :—

"At the beginning of the movement the volunteers were men who had belonged to the army, and chiefly from among the nobles. I remember the feeling of real emotion which I experienced when the first serjeant came, requesting me to send him to Servia—so new was to me the existence of such a feeling in the ranks of the people. This feeling soon grew in intensity when not only old soldiers, but even peasants, came to me with the same request. And how humbly did they persevere in their petition, as if begging alms ! With tears they begged me, on their knees, to send them to the field of battle. Such petitions of the peasants were mostly granted, and you should have seen their joy at the announcement of the decision. However, those scenes became so frequent, and business increased to such an extent, that it was quite impossible to watch the expression of popular feeling, or to inquire into particulars from the volunteers as to their motives." I have resolved to die for my faith,' 'My heart burns.' 'I want to help our brethren.' 'Our people are being killed.' Such were the brief answers which were given, with quiet sincerity. I repeat there was not and could not be any mercenary motive on the part of the volunteers. I, at least, conscientiously warned every one of the hard lot awaiting him, and indeed, even at first sight, no particular advantage could appear. Each one received only 50 roubles, out of which 35 went to pay the fare through Roumania, and the rest was for food and other expenses."

The subscriptions for the Committee amounted to £450,000 in money and £75,000 in necessaries, a sum which would be large even in England, and is enormous in Russia ; and of this sum two-thirds came from the peasants, moved by the higher ecclesiastics. Mr. Aksakoff says :—

"The sum is enormous, and yet it is small—that is to say, in comparison with the requirements ; for upwards of three millions of our orthodox brethren of the Balkan peninsula are in want of the most important and essential things—food, clothing, and shelter. It is small compared to the size of Russia, with her 80,000 000 of inhabitants and her power,—small in comparison with the sums of millions required. It is enormous if you consider the source from which it came, our social condition, and the impediments which came in the way,—enormous, because two-thirds of the donations were given by our poor peasants much oppressed by want ; and every copper coin they gave will weigh undoubtedly heavier in the scale of history than hundreds of ducats. One may remark, in general, that the amount of the donations decreased according to the exalted position of the donor in the social scale. There were a few exceptions to this rule, and we must also consider the bad harvests of the last years. It is an undoubted fact, however, that the eminently wealthy took no share in the movement, probably from a lack of sympathy. Finally, the sum is enormous, considering the novelty of the matter, the inability of working together, the difficulty of intercourse between the different parts of Russia, and the impossibility of using freely the help of the Press."

There is not the slightest reason for considering that statement an invention, or for doubting that the strength of the movement was the feeling in the soldiers and the peasants, the only two classes whom the Government of the Czar need mind. Its existence, of course, will not furnish that Government with a competent Staff, or good Generals, or a scientific organisation, but it will supply the willingness which makes the passive obedience of the Russians a formidable moving power, and it will supply the opinion necessary to prevent the governing classes of Russia from shrinking before the great difficulties of their task. Turkey may win, nevertheless. We have the military question to ourselves, but of the immense force of the Russian Government when its people are behind it we see no reason to entertain a doubt. It is not sufficient to defy Germany without an ally, or to defeat Austria in the face of Prince Bismarck's protests, but it is sufficient to set free the Christians of Turkey. Servia fought Turkey for four months, assisted by the petty State of Montenegro, by 4,000 Russian volunteers, and by a gift of £450,000 raised by a Moscow Committee, chiefly in coppers.

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

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